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POSTEREIL NOTES.

At the time of the latest computation the gross debt of the city was \$160,000,000, the amount in the sinking fund was \$52,000,000. and the not debt was \$108,000,000. Of this sum \$5,000.000 were in the form of revenue bonds against city taxes pavable on Oct. I. This will be liquidated soon, bringing the net deut down to about \$100,000,000.

There is no dearth of willing servants of the city in the line of election inspectors this year.

Over 5.000 applications for appointment have been received at 300 Mulberry street, and when number of would-be ballot clerks, poll elerks, and marshals is taken into account, it will be seen that fully five per cent, of the voting population of the city is willing to serve for a fair remuneration at the polis, sufficient under the new ballot law to nominate a ticket of their own, have it printed and distributed at the cost of the State, and to set themselves up generally in business as a distinct party.

The general rule of Democratic nominating conventions is to accord to each candidate the honor of renomination for a second term in recognition of faithful service during the first. Then, save in exceptional cases, the nomination goes to another county, district, or por-tion of the State, as the case may be. This secures uniformity of representation and pre-vents claims of favoritism or partiality. Where, for instance, three counties constitute a Con-gress district, the nomination goes to each in turn, the favorite in each county getting first a nomination, and at the end of his term a renomination to a second. In the eity of New York there are, of course, no county divisions, but the practice of withholding a third-term nomination from a candidate has been pretty general. When all the down-town wards made up a single Senatorial district no candidate was sent from there for more than two terms. Col. Michael C. Murphy, elected in 1883, 1885, and 1887, was the lirst candidate in whose favor the rule was broken. In the west side district, represented by Lispenard Stewart, but two candidates in thirty years secured the honor of a reflection for a second term, and not one was three times chosen. During the same period there was but one excention to this rule in the district now represented by Benator Roesch. Usually one term was thought to suffice, and a similar view has gonerally prevailed in the up-town districts. This year the representatives of all the district above Thirtieth street, Stadler in the Misth, Cantor in the Tenth, and Ives in the Eleventh, have served two terms each. Should either run again this year it would be for the third time consecutively. city of New York there are, of course, no county

It took last year 11,000,000 ballots to conduct the business of voting in New York city. This year we will be able to get along with 3.500,-000. There are 350.000 qualified voters in the cliv, so the printer's margin is ample—ten tickets for each voter.

It is but four years since the United Labor party in this city. flushed by the big vote polled by its candidate for Mayor the year before, put up candidates for all the offices to be filled. shoosing Senatorial nominees in each of the seven districts. Of the seven candidates one is now a Democratic Police Commissioner on Staten Island, one is a New York Alderman, one is a member of the Reform Club, one is dead, and the three others are out of the field of politics.

MANCEUVRES AND STATION DUTIES. A Proper Porce of War Vessels Likely to

be Kept Hereafter in Foreign Waters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-The statement just made by Secretary Tracy of the reasons why some of the modern ships in home waters were not sent to the Chinese station long ago, voids with noticeable care the mention of their use by the squadron of evolution for its manœuvres. Perhaps it would not be wholly correct to say that Admiral Walker's control of so many ships for exhibition and training purposes has become a sore spot for the depart-ment; but at any rate the gathering up and presentation of all arguments except this one for retaining the vessels at home might indicate some sensitiveness on that score. Secretary Tracy has set forth very convinc-

ingly the wisdom of keeping in home waters

and near the repair shops, vessels just com-

pleted, until it is quite apparent that they are not defective. Still, the impression is not removed that one motive in retaining so many sessels at home this summer was to carry out the attractive programme which Acting Rear Admiral Walker had arranged for his squadron. Probably it was hoped to tide over the needs of foreign stations without reducing the squadron of evoluhad not the outbreak of the war in Chill, the modus vivendi agreement requiring a naval force in Behring Sea, and the Yangtse riots in China simultaneously demanded reënforcemen s in three different directions. It might have been well, under such unexpected circumstances, to send one or two vessels to the Pacific from the North Atlantic coast at once,

cumstances, to send one or two vossels to the Pacific from the North Atlantic coast at once. The reduced number in Admiral Walker's command would have been more than sufficient for instructing the naval reserves.

The best moof that this could have been done is the fact that he Yorktown and the Petrel have now, at length, been ordered to the Pacific the former from Walker's and the latter from Gherard's aquadron. At the same time two important vessels, the Boston and the Atlanta, have been transferred from the former officer's command to the latter's. This leaves the squadron of evolution with only six vessels instead of nine, and it is understood that the Concord will shortly be assigned elsewhere and the Newark sent off as flagship of the South Atlantic station, which would make a still further reduction.

The point to note is that the reasons assigned by Secretary Tracy for the department's polley do not apply to the changes just ordered for the Pacific. He presents as his first reason for not sending the new ships to the China station that "our large ships of 3,000 tons or over are not as available for the protection of the American missions and our other interests in China sa smaller vessels of lighter draught." But the Petrel is of only 885 tons and he Yorktown of 1,703; and these were as available several months ago as they are to-day. The second tenson assigned by the Secretary is a delay in fully equipping the vessels. He says that on the ith of March, 1889, we had no modern brown powder for guns of larger estibre than six inches; but the Yorktown and Petrel are now to go off without them, as they would have done several months ago. All our new vessels are flitted for torpedoes, but have cruised without them on foreign station duty, trusting of course to their gun batteries.

The third suggestion of the Secretary, and one well worthy of consideration by the pub-

There is a cave near Rockwood, a station on

the Denver and Rio Grand Railroad, which has been visited by many persons. No particular mention of the cave has been made, as it seemed to be little worthy of notice. On Sunday last a number of pleasure seekers left this city to join a party at Rockwood who had planned to visit the cave. About 4 o'clock in the after oon the members of the party. having disposed of their dinner, began to climb the hill, near the top of which the mouth

pianed to visit the cave. According to pianed to visit the attestion the members of the party, having disposed of their dinner, began to climb the hill, near the top of which the mouth of the cave is located.

After much exertion the foremost of the party reached the mouth of the cave, and, being in advance of his companions, they were startled to see him full backward into the low oak brust? as it be and been thrown from a catapuit. Hits companions, pushing forward more vigorously, soon came to his rescue and found him recovering, not much hurt, but slightly scratched and somewhat dased. He cauld give no explanation of his sudden removal from the opening to the cavers.

Curious to know what the cause was, the entire company in a body pushed up the hill, which has a particularly steep descent near the mouth of the cave. To the astonishment of the whole number, the instant after stepping into the cave they found the meaves all piled together in a spot near where the first had landed. It look but a little while to recover from the entangloment, when they began to inquire the cause of this sudden excitement. They all agreed that they had seen nothing to cause such a thing, and they were curious to know the reason for the phenomenon. But how to find out what they wished was the thing to decide.

At last it was determined that the strongest gentleman of the part; should gain a position at the side of the entrance, and, thus protected, get an opportunity to reconnoitre. So, taking a circuit-ous rouse and avoiding a position directly in front of the opening, they soon found themselves close besile the entrance. Causiously putting his head out beyond the protecting wall, the foremost seered it. His hat immediately took flight down the declivity, but he was thus made aware of the exact site of affairs.

The philosophy of the current of air in caves auddenly dawned upon him. As is well knewn, the sir of a warm day in summer is much lighter on the outside of a cave or collar than it is inside. Consequently, the cold have

FROM PALACE TO CABIE. Illustrious Colonists who Once Found &sy-

lum in the Pennsylvania Wilds. DUSHORE, Pa., Sept. 19.- There is one very interesting, and in one way important chapter in the history of this country which has never had more than a brief record made of it, and that only in a narrow local way." said an old resident of Bradford county who has spent years in collecting and studying the local history of northern Pennsylvania. "I do not be-Dushors who know that its curious name France's heroes, not given to the town because long time he lived a hermit's life in a miserable wilderness untenanted by another human being for miles around. And how many people. either in this country or France, know that an asylum had been prepared in this same wilderness for the fugitive French King, Louis XVI... that asylum when the circumstances that led to his restoration and his subsequent death on the guillotine intervened?

When the revolution of 1789 drove that unfortunate King from his throne, and he and his court and his adherents fled from the fury of Robespierre and the bloody mob, many of the French royalists escaped to America. Among these were Louis Marie, Viscount de Noailles. It is history that the Viscount de Nosilles had joined the American army, became a confidant of Washington, and at the surrender of Cornwallis was deputed by Washington to negotiate the terms of capitulation. American Revolution he returned to France: became a republicau; was made a member of the National Assembly, where he proposed the famous five acts by which the feudal system was abolished; fell under the deadly ban of Robespierre: had his property confiscated; was condemned to death, and escaped, out of revenge for which Robespierre beheaded his wife, who was a sister of Mme, de Lafayette, his mother, and his grandmother.

"Another French nobleman who escaped from Robespierre was the Marquis Antoine Omer Talon. He, with many ther French refugees, went to San Domingo, whence De Rossiles also fled after his second escape. San Domingo proving to be neither a sate nor desirable asylum for the many French refugees who were seeking one. De Nosilies and Talon conceived the idea of securing a place somewhere in the American colonies where the refugees could make a home. They came to Philadelphia. Hobert Morris and John Nich, clean to the security of the security wild land speculations which evenually proved their run. The two French niblemen, with Morris and Nicholson, formed a company known as the Asylum Company, and purchased of the two landowners 200,000 acres of wilderness in what are now iradford. Luzerne, Lycoming and Sullivan counties, although it was then all Northumberland. The debts of Morris and Nicholson soon ruined the company, and by Northumberland. The debts of Morris and Nicholson soon ruined the company, and purchased other lands in the same region.

"In 1770, a colony of bold Yankees had "Another French nobleman who escaped

that sait was discovered to be an important product of the Genese region, but it is on record that this French colony obtained its sait at Genese. The colony store was kept by the Marquis Lucretius de Blacons, Deputy for Daubhind in the Constituent Assembly of France. Midle, de Mauide, who had been Cannoness of the Chapter of Bonbourg, and who had as a companion in her fight from France Mancy Colin, the Abbé de Serigny and Archdescon of Tours, was one of the ladies of the colony, and the first marriage solemnized in that wilderness asylum was between her and the Marquis de Blacons, the

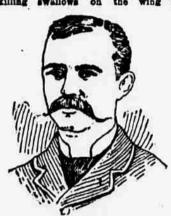
solemnized in that wilderness asylum was between her and the Marquis de Blacons, the coremony being performed by the furtitive Abbé de Sevigny. The colony's Superintendent of Clearings was the Baron de Montulé, who had been a cavalry capital in the King's service. There was a chapel where the former priests, Froment and Carles, of the royal chapel, said mass.

In 1793 the Marquis Talon took up his residence at Asvlum, having been made manager of the colony. Viscount de Noailles manager of the colony. Viscount de Noailles managed its affairs in Philadelphia. In 1795 the French nobleman La Hochefoucauld de Lion-court visited the place, and in a letter giving an account of his journey in America he records that Asylum had then thirty log houses, and that the colonists let their lands at small yearly rental, and amused themselves by driving deer, fowling, and shing. Talon, he wrote, lived in a pretentions house next to Talon's in size and importance. The rich Mime, de Seybert, with had been one of the dathroned Ring's outportance. Among the French refugees who came to America was Aristick Aubert du petite Thour, the gallant post Câtatian, who, years befor the royal French navy. In 1793 he became aguest of the Marquis Talon at Asylum, and subsequently went into the wilderness four miles beyond the forthest settlement, purchased a irract of 400 acres put up a but, and lived a hermit's life. He had but one arm, its mate having been lost in a battle with pirates years before. When La Rochefoucauld visited Asylum, Du Thour left his hermitage to nay his raspects to his distinguished country and in company with the Marquis de Blacons formed an escort to the Duke to Magara Falls. Du Thour making the journey on foot, walking at the side of La licebefoucault's horse. When Mapleson came into power in France, In 1795 a resident at Asylum, 1 1716 Jouis Philippe, and the recommendation is the recommendation of the French hero hut, and the place was invitable, he nafled his colors to the management of the rench hero hut, and the

WONDERFUL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Some of the Feats of Marksmanship Per formed by William Elgdon.

From the Chicago Herald,
William Rigden, the riflemen who broke the ball twenty pennies out of a possibly twentyfinest shot in his line in the United States. He is little known save to a limited circle of marksmen in Illinois, for the reason that he shoots wholly for his own amusement and has never taken part in tournaments or matches. He discovered his remarkable talent as a rifleman through an accident in killing swallows on the wing and



WILLIAM BIGDEN. at once began practising at snap shooting. For nearly five years his work was done suasmodically, but about four years ago he began regular practice, shooting not less than 500 shells a day. He has no favorite target, but shoots glass balls, pennies, nebbles, white beans and other small objects.

Rigden considers the use of shot cartridges demoralizing, and will not use them under any circumstances, preferring the small. 22-calibre ball, as it is the most difficult. He exercises great care in selecting his guns, and has several splendid weapons which he holds priceless. Truly phenomenal was his latest accrewith glass balls in a 500-ball shoot at the old Lime Llin shooting grounds, he breaking 490 balls with twenty-two short hall contridges out of a possible 500, while over a hundred and fifty balls were broken before he missed. He has frequently broken 480, 483 and 485 glass balls out of a possible hair thousand, and expects in a short time to be able to broak 500 without a miss. One of his favorits shots, and one requiring great skill, is the double. He has his thrower select a pebble about the size of a glass ball and toss it into the air at a regulation height and distance, and will strike the pebble before it touches the ground, breaking the pebble before the second shot. This is a wongerfulfest, but he seldom fails of performing it at the first trial. Here is another favorits shot: He faces the thrower gives the order to throw, turns completely around, and breaks a glass ball before it has fallen half way to the ground. regular practice, shooting not less than 500

shooted Sentocial members in each of the section and makes to the section of the Section regard of the Section

ONLY A BANANA PERL

But It Heid Its Own in Fine Shape Against

All Comers.

Prom the Boston Journal

A young man came along Tremont street, near the West End side line, yesterday, eating bananas. The rain was pouring down, and the young fellow, to save relea-ing his hands from the umbrella, gracefully tore the skin from a banana with his teeth, letting it fall to the sidewalk. An idea seemed to cocur to him, and he stopped to kick the banana skin had glued itself to the wet walk. After several instructional kicks he gave up the attempt.

effectual kicks he gave up the attempt.

After his departure a newsboy, who had been watching, approached the spot and renewed the kicking. The obstinate banana skin, however, had fastened liselt firmly, and the newsboy's attempt resulted in the spreading of the banana skin over quite a number of square inches, also in detriment to his hoes.

An old, kindly disposed gentleman next happend along. He espied the banana skin, and at once began an animated discourse to the several people walting for the cart that didn't come (on time). "There," said he, "there is an instance of carelessness which should be punished. If we had an ordinance in Boston forbidding the throwing of banana skins on the sidewak it would be a blessed thing. I will throw it into the street, if nobody clear will," and the poor old man walted over to the spot where the innocent looking banana skin lay, waiting for its prey. He resisted his attempts, He lifted one foot high and brought it down upon the skin. The yellow skin remained, but the foot passed by the spot with an annihilating energy, and the old gentleman and the umbrelias at down in the muddy water, the umbrelia sit down in the muddy water, the umbrelia on top, while from beneath its circumerence came sounds which, had the emitter been identified as a member of Dr. Lorimer's church, would have resulted in dismissal, liberal as the eminent Doctor is.

That was the last attack on the victorious banana peel. It was left for the city street cleaners, who must needs take ice picks if they wish to secure it.

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Under Doctor's Treatment Four Disferent Times. No Relief Whatever. Cured by Cuticura.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and found them to be just as you re-resented. They have given me a perfect cure. I have been troubled with pruritus for over illiesa years, and have been under the doctors treatment four different times with no relief whatever, until I tried the CUTICURA RE-MEDIES. After using them just one week I found that life was not such a borden after all, and an antisfied that I shall never to troubled aga a. Buch faith I have in your remedies. You can send any one that is troubled with pruritus, and I will satisfy them what it has done for me. I will not restrict you from ruthishing this communication, but would rather pot. The remedies are so good that it would be rather selfish in me not to speak of their good qualities.

Soth st. and lst av., New York

Face Full of Sores

My face was all full of sores, and itched so that I could scratch my face to pieces, at dakind of watery fluid ran out. I had tried all blood medicines except CUTICURA it! MEDIFS, which were the only ones that did me any good. My face is now all clear, and I see like a new-born child.

F. KRIFTE, 153 Powers St., Brooklyn, N. V.

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The new Blood Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisoners elements, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Sall Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair, have circultious sands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin crueck, bleeding, burning, and liching almost her nid endurance, hair lifeless or all gove, sufering terrible. What other remedies have made unternal cures?

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICUBA, 50c.; 80AP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CUL-PORATION. Boston, Mass.

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